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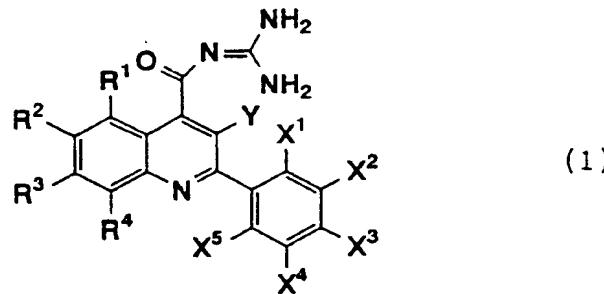
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(54) Quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivates, process for producing the same and pharmaceutical preparations containing the compounds

(57) The present invention relates to quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative represented by formula (1)



and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a process for producing the same, and a Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger inhibitor containing the compound as an active ingredient. The compounds of the present invention are useful as an agent for treating or preventing various diseases by hyperfunction of the Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger and as a diagnostic agent for these diseases.

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## Description

5 The present invention relates to novel quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivatives or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. More specifically, the present invention relates to an agent which contains the above-mentioned compounds and which is particularly useful as an inhibitor of an  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  exchanger (hereinafter referred to as "NHE") for treating or preventing e.g. hypertension, arrhythmia, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, arteriosclerosis, diabetic complication, fibrosis of lung, liver or kidney, cell growth of vascular smooth muscle, cardiac muscle or prostate, and cancers, a protective solution of internal organs cut from the body for transplantation or internal organs transplanted, and a diagnostic agent.

10 It has been known that when the pH in cells changes, activity of enzymes or ion channels in cells changes, which greatly influences physiological functions of cells. Accordingly, a mechanism of regulating intracellular pH has been long studied, and the presence of various ion exchangers that contribute to maintenance of homeostasis of intracellular pH in cells has been clarified. NHE is one of these systems, and a variety of physiological functions such as regulation of the pH in cells, cell volume and cell growth have become known. In recent years, it has become clear through experiments that hormones, growth factors and intracellular acidosis activate NHE and result in a cytoplasmic alkalinization [Cir. Res., 57, 773 - 788 (1985)]. These NHE activators attract attention as factors that cause various diseases, and studies for clarifying the relationship between enhanced NHE activity and these diseases are now assiduously being conducted. With respect to study reports concerning NHE, there are general reports, such as Cir. Res., 57, 773 - 788 (1985) and Hypertension, 21, 607 - 617 (1993).

20 Recently, it has been reported that NHE is activated in myocardial ischemia and reperfusion [Cir. Res., 66, 1156 - 1159 (1990)], and that inhibition of NHE is effective for preventing disorders caused by myocardial ischemia and the consequential arrhythmia [Cir. Res., 73, 269 - 275, (1993)]. Accordingly, the NHE inhibitor is useful for preventing or treating angina pectoris and myocardial infarction, ischemic arrhythmia, reperfusion arrhythmia, organ disorders following ischemia and reperfusion, cerebral ischemic disorders, cerebral apoplexy and ischemic diseases of limbs and peripheral organs. Further, it is useful as an agent for myocardial protection and organ protection under anoxic condition and reperfusion state in surgical operation or transplantation of internal organs, or as an ingredient of a protective solution for treating or preventing disorders of internal organs cut from the body for transplantation or internal organs transplanted.

30 The relationship between NHE activity and hypertension has attracted attention so far. Recently, hyperfunction of NHE has been observed in cells such as platelets, erythrocytes and leukocytes of patients suffering from essential hypertension [Hypertension, 21, 607 - 617 (1993)], and the relationship between NHE and hypertension has been clarified.

35 Further, it has been reported that in many cells, NHE participates in cell growth through inclusion of  $\text{Na}^+$  into cells and intracellular alkalinization, and that amiloride having NHE inhibitory activity suppresses cardiac hypertrophy [Circulation, 86 (Suppl. I) I-177 (1992)]. That is, it is suggested that the NHE inhibitor is useful as an agent for preventing or treating diseases caused by excessive cell growth with an enhanced NHE activity, such as arteriosclerosis, vascular restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) associated with a proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells, rheumatoid arthritis with a proliferation of synovial cells, renal glomerulosclerosis with a proliferation of mesangial cells, pulmonary, hepatic and renal fibrosis with a proliferation of fibroblasts, diabetic complication 40 caused by vascularization, cardiac hypertrophy or prostatic hypertrophy, and cancers [Cir. Res., 57, 773 - 788 (1985), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA., 86, 4525 - 4529 (1989), and Cir. Res., 73, 269 - 275 (1993)].

45 Still further, the relationship between activation of NHE and inflammation has been reported [Am. J. Physiol., 267, C1623 - C1632 (1994)], and the NHE inhibitor is useful as an agent for treating or preventing diseases caused by infiltration of leukocytes associated with enhanced NHE activity, such as inflammation.

45 As stated above, it has been known that NHE activity is enhanced in various states of NHE. The NHE activity can easily be measured by using a strong NHE inhibitor to easily obtainable cells such as platelets, erythrocytes and leukocytes. That is, the NHE inhibitor is also useful as a diagnostic agent for hypertension, diseases caused by cell growth or diabetes.

50 Amiloride derivatives containing a guanidinocarbonyl group have been used in animal tests as an NHE inhibitor so far. It has been reported that these compounds suppress simultaneously  $\text{Na}^+$  (sodium ion) channels and an  $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^+$  (sodium ion/calcium ion) exchanger in concentrations in which they suppress NHE, and with respect to the NHE inhibitory activity,  $\text{IC}_{50}$  (50 % inhibitory concentration) is approximately 100  $\mu\text{M}$  which is not satisfactory [J. Membrane Biol., 105, 1-21 (1988)].

55 The above-mentioned amiloride derivatives and benzoylguanidine derivatives [JP A 3-106858 (Family: EP416499); hereinafter "JP A" means Publication of Japanese Patent Application] which are monocyclic compounds have been known as an NHE inhibitor. On the other hand, isoquinoline derivatives [JP A 6-211799 (Family: EP590455)], indole derivatives [JP A 7-10839 (Family: EP622356)] and quinoline derivatives (EP682017) have been known as compounds having a fused ring. The quinoline derivatives described in EP682017 are compounds containing a guanidinocarbonyl group in the 3-position. With respect to the NHE inhibitory activity,  $\text{IC}_{50}$  is several micromoles, and it is not satisfactory.

It is an object of the present invention to provide compounds which have strong NHE inhibitory activity and which are useful as an agent for preventing or treating various diseases caused by hyperfunction of NHE and as a diagnostic agent.

This object could be achieved on the basis of the finding that quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivatives having a phenyl group in the 2-position have strong NHE inhibitory activity.

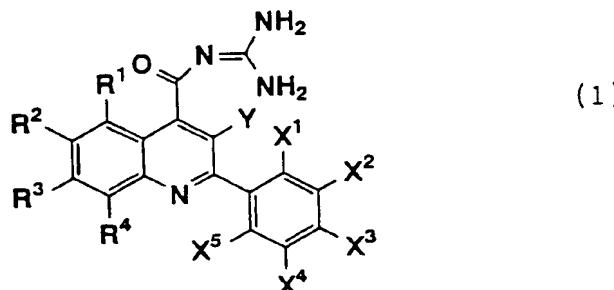
That is, the present invention relates to:

[1] A quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative represented by formula (1)

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wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a nitro group, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and containing a terminal alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkylsulfonylamino group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or an alkanoylamino group having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms,

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X¹, X², X³, X⁴ and X⁵ are the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a nitro group, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and containing a terminal alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a trifluoromethoxy group, and

35

Y represents a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

40

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[2] The quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in

[1], wherein one or two of R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ represent an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

[3] The quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in

[1], wherein X¹ represents a methyl group.

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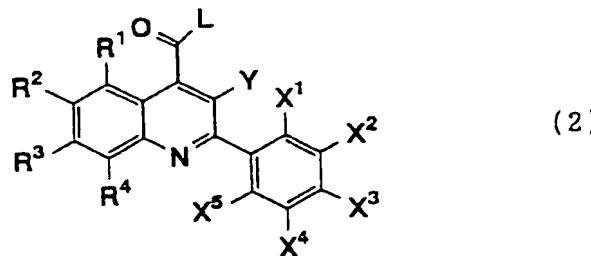
[4] The quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in

[2], wherein X¹ represents a methyl group.

[5] A process for producing the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative of [1], [2], [3] or [4], which comprises reacting a quinoline-4-carboxylic acid derivative represented by formula (2)

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wherein

L represents a hydroxyl group, or a leaving group that can easily be substituted by means of a nucleophilic

reagent, and

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>5</sup> and Y are as defined in formula (1)  
with guanidine.

[6] A pharmaceutical composition containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[7] A Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger inhibitor containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[8] An agent for treating or preventing hypertension, the agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[9] An agent for treating or preventing arrhythmia, the agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[10] An agent for treating or preventing angina pectoris, reperfusion arrhythmia and myocardial infarction caused by ischemia, ischemic arrhythmia, organ disorders caused by ischemia and reperfusion, cerebral ischemic disorders, cerebral apoplexy and ischemic diseases of limbs and peripheral organs, the agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[11] An agent for treating or preventing diseases caused by cell proliferation or hypertrophy, the agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[12] An agent for treating or preventing organ disorders caused by ischemia in surgical operation or transplantation of internal organs, the agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[13] An agent for treating or preventing diseases caused by infiltration of leukocytes, the agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[14] A protective solution of internal organs cut from the body for transplantation or internal organs transplanted, the protective solution containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

[15] An agent for diagnosis of hypertension, diseases caused by cell growth and diabetes through inhibition of a Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in [1], [2], [3] or [4].

The present invention will be described in detail below.

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> in formula (1) are explained hereinafter. The alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, as represented by R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyl group include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, isopropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1-methylpropyl, tert-butyl, 2-methylbutyl, 1-methylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 4-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 1-methylpentyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups.

Examples of the halogen atom include iodine, bromine, chlorine and fluorine atoms.

The alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyloxy group include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propyloxy, n-butyloxy, n-pentyloxy, n-hexyloxy, isopropyloxy, 2-methylpropyloxy, 1-methylpropyloxy, tert-butyloxy, 2-methylbutyloxy, 1-methylbutyloxy, 1,2-dimethylpropyloxy, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxy, 2,2-dimethylpropyloxy, 4-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyloxy, 1,1-dimethylbutyloxy, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyloxy, 2,2-dimethylbutyloxy, 1,3-dimethylbutyloxy, 2,3-dimethylbutyloxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups.

The alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and containing a terminal alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms include methoxymethyloxy, ethoxymethyloxy, n-propyloxyethyloxy isopropyloxypropyloxy, cyclopropylmethyloxy, n-butyloxypropyloxy, tert-butyloxyhexyloxy, 2-methylpropyloxyethyloxy, 1-methoxyethyloxy, n-pentyloxypropyloxy cyclopentylmethyloxy, n-hexyloxybutyloxy and cyclohexyloxypropyloxy groups.

Examples of the alkylsulfonylamino group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms include methanesulfonylamino, ethanesulfonylamino, n-propanesulfonylamino, n-butanesulfonylamino, n-pentanesulfonylamino, n-hexanesulfonylamino, isopropanesulfonylamino, 2-methylpropanesulfonylamino, 1-methylpropanesulfonylamino, tert-butanesulfonylamino, 3-methylbutanesulfonylamino, 2-methylbutanesulfonylamino, 1-methylbutanesulfonylamino, 1,2-dimethylpropanesulfonylamino, 1,1-dimethylpropanesulfonylamino, 2,2-dimethylpropanesulfonylamino, 4-methylpentanesulfonylamino, 3-methylpentanesulfonylamino, 2-methylpentanesulfonylamino, 1-methylpentanesulfonylamino, 1,2,2-trimethylpropanesulfonylamino, 1,1-dimethylbutanesulfonylamino, 1,1,2-trimethylpropanesulfonylamino, 2,2-dimethylbutanesulfonylamino, 1,3-dimethylbutanesulfonylamino, 2,3-dimethylbutanesulfonylamino, cyclopropanesulfonylamino, cyclobutanesulfonylamino, cyclopentanesulfonylamino and cyclohexanesulfonylamino groups.

Examples of the alkanoylamino group having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms include acetylarnino, propionylarnino, butyrylarnino, valerylarnino, hexanoylarnino, isobutylarnino, isovalerylarnino, pivaloylarnino and cyclopentylcarbonylarnino groups.

One or two of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are preferably an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup> and X<sup>5</sup> in formula (1) are explained hereinafter. The alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, as represented by X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup> and X<sup>5</sup>, is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyl group include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, isopropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1-methylpropyl, tert-butyl, 2-methylbutyl, 1-methylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 4-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 1-methylpentyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups.

Examples of the halogen atom include iodine, bromine, chlorine and fluorine atoms.

The alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyloxy group include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, n-butoxy, n-pentyloxy, n-hexyloxy, isopropoxy, 2-methylpropoxy, 1-methylpropoxy, tert-butoxy, 2-methylbutoxy, 1-methylbutoxy, 1,2-dimethylpropoxy, 1,1-dimethylpropoxy, 2,2-dimethylpropoxy, 4-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropoxy, 1,1-dimethylbutoxy, 1,1,2-trimethylpropoxy, 2,2-dimethylbutoxy, 1,3-dimethylbutoxy, 2,3-dimethylbutoxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups.

The alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and containing a terminal alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms include methoxymethoxy, ethoxymethoxy, n-propoxymethoxy, isopropoxymethoxy, cyclopropylmethoxy, n-butyloxypentyl, tert-butoxymethoxy, 2-methylpropoxymethoxy, 1-methyloxymethoxy, n-pentylmethoxy, cyclopentylmethoxy, n-hexyloxymethoxy and cyclohexylmethoxy groups.

X<sup>1</sup> is preferably a methyl group.

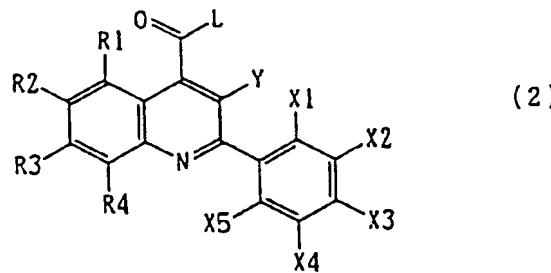
In formula (1), the alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyl group include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, isopropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1-methylpropyl, tert-butyl, 2-methylbutyl, 1-methylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 4-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 1-methylpentyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups.

When R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>5</sup> or Y contains an asymmetric carbon atom in formula (1), the compounds of formula (1) in the present invention include optically active compounds.

The compounds of formula (1) can be formed into pharmaceutically acceptable salts as required. Examples of the salts include salts with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid and sulfuric acid or organic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, fumaric acid, citric acid, maleic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid and p-toluenesulfonic acid.

A process for producing the compounds of the present invention will be described in detail below.

The compounds of the present invention can be produced by mixing quinoline-4-carboxylic acid derivatives represented by formula (2)



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wherein

L represents a hydroxyl group or a leaving group that can easily be substituted by means of a nucleophilic reagent, and

55 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>5</sup> and Y are as defined in formula (1) with guanidine in the absence of a solvent or dissolving or suspending the same in an appropriate solvent or dispersing agent, and reacting the mixture. The ratio of the compounds of formula (2) and guanidine is not particularly limited. The molar ratio of the former: the latter is usually between 1:1 and 1:20, preferably between 1:3 and 1:10. The compounds

obtained by this reaction can be purified by an ordinary method such as recrystallization or silica-gel column chromatography.

The reaction will be explained when L is a hydroxyl group and when L is a group other than a hydroxyl group.

5 (1) L is a hydroxyl group:

A condensation agent can be used in the reaction. Appropriate examples of the solvent or the dispersing agent used in this reaction include benzene, toluene, xylene, 1,4-dioxane, dimethylformamide (hereinafter referred to as "DMF"), tetrahydrofuran (hereinafter referred to as "THF"), ethyl ether, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, dimethylsulfoxide (hereinafter referred to as "DMSO"), chloroform, dichloromethane, and 1,2-dichloroethane.

10 Examples of the condensation agent which can be used in the reaction include 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole [H. A. Staab, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, **1**, 351 - 367, (1962)], dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (hereinafter referred to as "DCC"), 1-ethyl-3-(3'-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide, and diphenylphosphorylazide.

15 The reaction is conducted at a temperature ranging from -20°C to a reflux temperature of the reaction mixture, for example, from -10 to 150°C, preferably from room temperature to 100°C. The reaction time varies with conditions, and it is between approximately 1 and 48 hours.

(2) L is a group other than a hydroxyl group:

20 The active compounds of the quinoline-4-carboxylic acid derivatives represented by formula (2) include acid halides (L=halogen), acid anhydrides (especially mixed acid anhydrides - L=alkoxycarbonyloxy), and carboxylate esters. These can easily be formed from carboxylic acids (L=OH) of formula (2) by a known method.

As an acid halide, a carbonyl chloride can be formed from a carboxylic acid using a chlorination agent such as thionyl chloride, oxalyl chloride or phosphorus pentachloride.

25 An acid anhydride can be formed from a carboxylic acid using monoalkyl carbonate such as ethyl chlorocarbonate and base such as triethylamine.

As a carboxylate ester, a methyl ester can be formed by, for example, treating a carboxylic acid with a hydrogen chloride gas in methanol, and p-nitrophenyl ester which is an active ester can be formed by treating p-nitrophenol with DCC.

30 Appropriate examples of the solvent or the dispersing agent which is used in the reaction of the carboxylic acid active compounds and guanidine include methyl ethyl ketone, 1,4-dioxane, DMF, THF, ethyl ether, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, dimethyl sulfoxide, benzene, xylene, toluene, chloroform, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, and pyridine. Alcohols such as methanol, ethanol and isopropanol can be used as required.

35 The reaction of the quinoline-4-carboxylic acid active compounds and guanidine is conducted at a temperature ranging from -20°C to a reflux temperature of the reaction mixture, for example, from -10 to 150°C, preferably from 0 to 100°C. The reaction time varies with conditions. It is between approximately 1 and 48 hours. Examples of the base that accelerates this reaction include organic bases such as pyridine, dimethylaminopyridine, triethylamine, and diisopropylethylamine; and inorganic bases such as potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and potassium hydroxide.

40 When the quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (L=OH) of formula (2) contains an active group such as a hydroxyl group or an amino group, the active group is protected in advance with a protective group, and deprotection is conducted after the production of quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine by the above-mentioned process, whereby the final quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivatives of formula (1) can be obtained. At this time, the protection and the deprotection can be conducted by a known method [for example, T. W. Green: *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, John Wiley & Sons (1981)].

45 When the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivatives of formula (1) contain an amino group, these compounds can be produced by reducing quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivatives containing a nitro group in a known manner. The reduction is conducted under acidic conditions using a metal such as iron, zinc or the like, or through catalytic hydrogenation in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium on activated carbon (hereinafter referred to as "Pd/C").

50 A method of producing quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (L=OH) of formula (2) is described in, for example, G. Jones, *The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds*, vol. 32, *Quinolines Part I*, John Wiley & Sons. It can be produced by the method of Doebner [Ber., **20**, 277 (1887), etc.] or the method of Pfitzinger [J. Prakt. Chem., **33**, 100 (1866), etc.]. In the method of Doebner, the reaction of aniline derivatives, benzaldehyde derivatives and pyruvic acid is conducted. In the method Pfitzinger, acetophenone is reacted with isatin derivatives. A method of producing isatin derivatives is described in, for example, F. D. Popp, *The Chemistry of Isatin*, *Adv. Heterocycl. Chem.*, **18**, 1 - 58 (1975).

55 The compounds of formula (1) in the present invention is used in a pharmaceutical composition which is effective as an agent for treating or preventing hypertension and arrhythmia caused by activation of NHE, diseases following ischemia which is a primary or secondary cause, diseases caused by cell proliferation or hypertrophy, and diseases caused by infiltration of leukocytes.

Acute or chronic diseases caused by ischemia against which the compounds of the present invention are effective are, for example, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ischemic arrhythmia, reperfusion arrhythmia, organ disorders following ischemia and reperfusion, cerebral ischemic disorders, cerebral apoplexy, and ischemic diseases of limbs and peripheral internal organs. The compounds of the present invention can be used as an agent for treating or preventing 5 organ disorders caused by ischemia and reperfusion in surgical operation or transplantation of internal organs, or as an agent for preventing or treating disorders of internal organs cut from the body for transplantation or internal organs transplanted.

Diseases caused by cell proliferation or hypertrophy against which the compounds of the present invention are effective are, for example, arteriosclerosis, vascular restenosis caused by proliferation of a vascular smooth muscle 10 after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), rheumatoid arthritis caused by growth of synovial cells, diabetic complication caused by vascularization, renal glomerulosclerosis caused by growth of mesangial cells, fibrosis of lung, liver, kidney and the like caused by growth of fibroblasts, cardiac hypertrophy, prostatic hypertrophy and cancers.

Diseases caused by infiltration of leukocytes associated with enhanced NHE activity against which the compounds 15 of the present invention are effective are inflammation and the like.

As mentioned above, it is known that NHE activity is enhanced in various diseased states.

The NHE activity can easily be measured by using the compounds of the present invention being strong NHE inhibitors in cells such as platelets, erythrocytes and leukocytes which are easily obtainable. That is, the compounds of the present invention can be used as a diagnostic agent for hypertension, diseases caused by cell growth or diabetes.

20 Specific examples of the compounds represented by formula (1) in the present invention are shown below. However, the present invention is not limited thereto.

1. 2-phenylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
2. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
3. 2-(2'-ethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
4. 2-(2'-n-propylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
5. 2-(2'-isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
6. 2-(2'-n-butylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
7. 2-(2'-cyclobutylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
8. 2-(2'-methylpropyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
9. 2-(2'-1-methylpropyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
10. 2-(2'-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
11. 2-(2'-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
12. 2-(2'-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
13. 2-(2'-n-pentylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
14. 2-(2'-cyclopentylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
15. 2-(2'-(1-methylbutyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
16. 2-(2'-n-hexylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
17. 2-(2'-(3-methylpentyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
18. 2-(2'-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
19. 2-(3'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
20. 2-(3'-cyclopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
21. 2-(3'-isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
22. 2-(3'-(3-methylbutyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
23. 2-(3'-cyclohexylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
24. 2-(3'-(2-methylpentyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
25. 2-(3'-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
26. 2-(3'-(1,1,2-trimethylpropyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
27. 2-(3'-(1,1-dimethylbutyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
28. 2-(4'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
29. 2-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
30. 2-(4'-(2-methylbutyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
31. 2-(4'-(2,2-dimethylbutyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
32. 2-(4'-(2,3-dimethylbutyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
33. 2-(4'-(4-methylpentyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
34. 2-(4'-(1-methylpentyl)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
35. 2-(2',3'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
36. 2-(2',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine
37. 2-(2',5'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

38. 2-(2',6'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 39. 2-(3',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 40. 2-(3',5'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 41. 2-(2',4',6'-trimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 42. 2-(2'-chlorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 43. 2-(3'-chlorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 44. 2-(4'-bromophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 45. 2-(4'-iodophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 46. 2-(3'-fluorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 47. 2-(4'-fluorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 48. 2-(2'-nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 49. 2-(3'-nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 50. 2-(4'-nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 51. 2-(2'-aminophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 52. 2-(3'-aminophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 53. 2-(4'-aminophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 54. 2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 55. 2-(3'-hydroxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 56. 2-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 57. 2-(2'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 58. 2-(3'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 59. 2-(4'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 60. 2-(2'-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 61. 2-(3'-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 62. 2-(4'-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 63. 2-(2'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 64. 2-(3'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 65. 2-(4'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 66. 2-(2'-ethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 67. 2-(2'-n-propyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 68. 2-(2'-isopropyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 69. 2-(2'-n-butyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 70. 2-(2'-cyclobutyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 71. 2-(2'-2-methylpropyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 72. 2-(2'-(1-methylpropyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 73. 2-(2'-(1,1-dimethylpropyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 74. 2-(2'-(1,2-dimethylpropyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 75. 2-(2'-(2,2-dimethylpropyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 76. 2-(2'-n-pentyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 77. 2-(2'-cyclopentyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 78. 2-(2'-(1-methylbutyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 79. 2-(2'-n-hexyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 80. 2-(2'-(3-methylpentyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 81. 2-(2'-(1,3-dimethylbutyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 82. 2-(3'-cyclopropyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 83. 2-(3'-isopropyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 84. 2-(3'-tert-butyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 85. 2-(3'-(3-methylbutyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 86. 2-(3'-cyclohexyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 87. 2-(3'-(2-methylpentyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 88. 2-(3'-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 89. 2-(3'-(1,1,2-trimethylpropyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 90. 2-(3'-(1,1-dimethylbutyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 91. 2-(4'-(2-methylbutyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 92. 2-(4'-(2,2-dimethylbutyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 93. 2-(4'-(2,3-dimethylbutyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 94. 2-(4'-(4-methylpentyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 95. 2-(4'-(1-methylpentyloxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 96. 2-(2',3'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

97. 2-(2',4'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 98. 2-(2',5'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 99. 2-(2',6'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 100. 2-(3',4'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 101. 2-(3',5'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 102. 2-(2'-methoxymethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 103. 2-(3'-ethoxymethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 104. 2-(4'-n-propylmethoxyethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 105. 2-(2'-isopropylmethoxypropylmethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 106. 2-(3'-cyclopropylmethoxybutyloxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 107. 2-(4'-n-butyloxypentylmethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 108. 2-(2'-tert-butyloxyhexylmethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 109. 2-(3'-(2-methylpropylmethoxyethoxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 110. 2-(4'-(1-methylpropylmethoxyethoxy)phenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 111. 2-(2'-n-pentyloxypropylmethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 112. 2-(3'-cyclopentyloxymethoxyethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 113. 2-(4'-n-hexyloxypentylmethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 114. 2-phenyl-3-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 115. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-3-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 116. 2-phenyl-3-ethylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 117. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-3-ethylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 118. 2-phenyl-3-n-propylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 119. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-3-n-propylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 120. 2-phenyl-3-isopropylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 121. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-3-isopropylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 122. 2-phenyl-3-cyclopropylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 123. 2-phenyl-3-n-butyloquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 124. 2-phenyl-3-tert-butyloquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 125. 2-phenyl-3-(2-methylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 126. 2-phenyl-3-(1-methylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 127. 2-phenyl-3-cyclobutylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 128. 2-phenyl-3-n-pentylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 129. 2-phenyl-3-(2-methylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 130. 2-phenyl-3-(1-methylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 131. 2-phenyl-3-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 132. 2-phenyl-3-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 133. 2-phenyl-3-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 134. 2-phenyl-3-cyclopentylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 135. 2-phenyl-3-n-hexylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 136. 2-phenyl-3-(4-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 137. 2-phenyl-3-(3-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 138. 2-phenyl-3-(2-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 139. 2-phenyl-3-(1-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 140. 2-phenyl-3-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 141. 2-phenyl-3-(1,1-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 142. 2-phenyl-3-(1,1,2-trimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 143. 2-phenyl-3-(2,2-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 144. 2-phenyl-3-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 145. 2-phenyl-3-(2,3-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 146. 2-phenyl-3-cyclohexylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 147. 2-phenyl-5-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 148. 2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 149. 2-phenyl-7-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 150. 2-phenyl-8-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 151. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 152. 2-phenyl-6-ethylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 153. 2-phenyl-7-n-propylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 154. 2-phenyl-6-isopropylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 155. 2-phenyl-5-n-butyloquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

156. 2-phenyl-6-tert-butylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 157. 2-phenyl-7-(2-methylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 158. 2-phenyl-8-(1-methylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 159. 2-phenyl-5-cyclobutylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 5 160. 2-phenyl-6-n-pentylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 161. 2-phenyl-7-(2-methylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 162. 2-phenyl-8-(1-methylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 163. 2-phenyl-5-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 164. 2-phenyl-6-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 10 165. 2-phenyl-7-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 166. 2-phenyl-7-cyclopentylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 167. 2-phenyl-8-n-hexylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 168. 2-phenyl-5-(4-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 169. 2-phenyl-6-(3-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 15 170. 2-phenyl-7-(2-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 171. 2-phenyl-8-(1-methylpentyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 172. 2-phenyl-5-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 173. 2-phenyl-6-(1,1-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 174. 2-phenyl-7-(1,1,2-trimethylpropyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 20 175. 2-phenyl-8-(2,2-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 176. 2-phenyl-5-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 177. 2-phenyl-6-(2,3-dimethylbutyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 178. 2-phenyl-7-cyclohexylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 179. 2-phenyl-5-fluoroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 25 180. 2-phenyl-5-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 181. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-fluoroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 182. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 183. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-bromoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 184. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-iodoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 30 185. 2-phenyl-6-fluoroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 186. 2-phenyl-6-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 187. 2-phenyl-6-iodoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 188. 2-phenyl-7-bromoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 189. 2-phenyl-7-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 35 190. 2-phenyl-8-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 191. 2-phenyl-8-iodoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 192. 2-phenyl-5-nitroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 193. 2-phenyl-6-nitroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 194. 2-phenyl-7-nitroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 40 195. 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 196. 2-phenyl-5-aminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 197. 2-phenyl-6-aminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 198. 2-phenyl-7-aminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 199. 2-phenyl-8-aminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 45 200. 2-phenyl-5-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 201. 2-phenyl-6-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 202. 2-phenyl-7-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 203. 2-phenyl-8-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 204. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 50 205. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 206. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 207. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 208. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,6-dihydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 209. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 55 210. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dihydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 211. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,7-dihydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 212. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,8-dihydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 213. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7,8-dihydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 214. 2-phenyl-5-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

215. 2-phenyl-6-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 216. 2-phenyl-7-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 217. 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 218. 2-phenyl-5,6-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 5 219. 2-phenyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 220. 2-phenyl-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 221. 2-phenyl-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 222. 2-phenyl-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 223. 2-phenyl-7,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 10 224. 2-phenyl-5,6,7-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 225. 2-phenyl-5,6,8-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 226. 2-phenyl-5,7,8-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 227. 2-phenyl-6,7,8-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 228. 2-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetramethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 15 229. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 230. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 231. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 232. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 233. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,6-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 20 234. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 235. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 236. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 237. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 238. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 239. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,6,7-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 240. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,6,8-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 241. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7,8-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 242. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,7,8-trimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 243. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetramethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 30 244. 2-phenyl-5-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 245. 2-phenyl-6-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 246. 2-phenyl-7-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 247. 2-phenyl-8-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 248. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 35 249. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 250. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 251. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-ethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 252. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-n-propyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 253. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-isopropyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 40 254. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-cyclopropyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 255. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-n-butyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 256. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-tert-butyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 257. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-cyclobutyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 258. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-(2-methylpropyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 45 259. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-(1-methylpropyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 260. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-n-pentyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 261. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-cyclopentyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 262. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-(2-methylbutyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 263. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-(1-methylbutyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 50 264. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-(1,2-dimethylpropyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 265. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-(1,1-dimethylpropyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 266. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-(2,2-dimethylpropyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 267. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-n-pentyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 268. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-cyclopentyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 55 269. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-(4-methylpentyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 270. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-(3-methylpentyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 271. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-(2-methylpentyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 272. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-(1-methylpentyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 273. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

274. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-(1,1-dimethylbutyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 275. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-(1,1,2-trimethylpropyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 276. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-(2,2-dimethylbutyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 277. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-(2,3-dimethylbutyloxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 278. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxymethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 279. 2-phenyl-8-methoxyethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 280. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-ethoxymethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 281. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methoxymethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 282. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-n-propyloxyethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 283. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-isopropylmethoxypropyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 284. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-cyclopropylmethoxybutyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 285. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-n-butyloxypentyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 286. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-tert-butylmethoxyhexyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 287. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-(2-methylpropylmethoxyethoxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 288. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-(1-methylpropylmethoxyethoxy)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 289. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-n-pentyloxypropyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 290. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-cyclopentylmethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 291. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-n-hexyloxypentyloxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 292. 2-phenyl-5-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 293. 2-phenyl-6-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 294. 2-phenyl-7-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 295. 2-phenyl-8-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 296. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 297. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 298. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 299. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 300. 2-phenyl-5-ethanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 301. 2-phenyl-6-ethanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 302. 2-phenyl-7-n-propanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 303. 2-phenyl-8-isopropanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 304. 2-phenyl-5-n-butanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 305. 2-phenyl-6-tert-butanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 306. 2-phenyl-7-(2-methylpropanesulfonylamino)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 307. 2-phenyl-8-(1-methylpropanesulfonylamino)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 308. 2-phenyl-5-cyclobutanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 309. 2-phenyl-6-n-pentanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 310. 2-phenyl-7-cyclopentanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 311. 2-phenyl-8-n-hexanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 312. 2-phenyl-5-cyclohexanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 313. 2-phenyl-5-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 314. 2-phenyl-6-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 315. 2-phenyl-7-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 316. 2-phenyl-8-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 317. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 318. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 319. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 320. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-8-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 321. 2-phenyl-5-propionylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 322. 2-phenyl-6-butylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 323. 2-phenyl-7-valerylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 324. 2-phenyl-8-hexanoylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 325. 2-phenyl-5-isobutyrylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 326. 2-phenyl-6-isovalerylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 327. 2-phenyl-7-pivaloylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 328. 2-phenyl-8-cyclopentylcarbonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 329. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-6-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 330. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-7-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 331. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-8-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 332. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

333. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6-methyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 334. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 335. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-6-fluoroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 336. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-7-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 337. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-8-bromoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 338. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-8-iodoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 339. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-fluoro-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 340. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-chloro-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 341. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-iodo-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 342. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-bromo-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 343. 2-phenyl-6-chloro-8-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 344. 2-phenyl-5-methoxy-8-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 345. 2-phenyl-5-methanesulfonylamino-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 346. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methoxy-8-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 347. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5-methanesulfonylamino-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 348. 2-phenyl-3-methyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 349. 2-phenyl-3-methyl-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 350. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-3-methyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine  
 351. 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-3-methyl-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

When the compounds of formula (1) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in the present invention are used as an agent for treating or preventing hypertension, arrhythmia, diseases owing to ischemia which is a primary or secondary cause and diseases caused by cell growth and organic hyperplasia or hypertrophy (all of these result from activation of NHE), the above-mentioned compounds and salts can be administered either orally or parenterally. The form thereof varies with the properties of the compounds of the present invention which are used as an active ingredient.

The preparations of these compounds can be obtained by a known method. These preparations can take various forms depending on therapeutic purposes. Typical forms are solids, solutions and suppositories. More specifically, the solids are tablets, pills, powders, granules and capsules. The solutions are injections, suspensions, syrups and emulsions. Other preparations are e.g. suppositories.

When tablets are prepared, it is possible to use various carriers which have been well known in this field so far. Examples of the carriers include excipients such as lactose, sucrose, sodium chloride, glucose, urea, starch, calcium carbonate, kaolin, crystalline cellulose, and silicic acid; binders such as water, ethanol, propanol, simple syrup, liquid glucose, starch solution, gelatin solution, shellac solution, methyl cellulose solution, hydroxypropyl cellulose solution, polyvinyl pyrrolidone solution, and carboxymethyl cellulose solution; disintegrants such as dry starch, sodium alginate, agar powder, sodium hydrogencarbonate, calcium carbonate, polyoxyethylenesorbitan fatty acid esters, sodium lauryl-sulfate, stearic acid glyceride, starch, and lactose; disintegration suppressants such as sucrose, stearic acid, cocoa butter, and hydrogenated oil; absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium base, and sodium laurylsulfate; wetting agents such as glycerin, and starch; adsorbents such as starch, lactose, kaolin, bentonite, colloidal silicic acid, crystalline cellulose, and light silicic anhydride; and lubricants such as talc, stearate salt, boric acid powder, and polyethylene glycol.

Further, in the case of tablets, coated tablets can be formed as required. Examples of the coated tablets include sugar-coated tablets, gelatin-coated tablets, enteric coated tablets, and film-coated tablets. Two-layered tablets and multi-layered tablets are also available.

In the case of pills, a carrier which is known in this field can be used. Examples of the carrier include excipients such as glucose, lactose, starch, cocoa butter, hydrogenated vegetable oil, kaolin, and talc; binders such as gum arabic, tragacanth powder, and gelatin; and disintegrants such as carmellose calcium, and agar.

In the case of capsules, usually, the active ingredient compound is mixed with the above-mentioned carrier, and the mixture is filled in a hard gelatin capsule or a soft capsule.

In the case of injections, a known diluent is used in forming a solution, an emulsion or a suspension. Examples of the diluent include water, ethanol, macrogol, propylene glycol, ethoxylisostearyl alcohol, polyoxyisostearyl alcohol, polyoxyethylenesorbitan fatty acid esters, cottonseed oil, corn oil, peanut oil and olive oil. Further, a suspension is prepared in the presence of an appropriate surfactant by adding water to the compound of the present invention, or an emulsion is formed using a surfactant such as polyoxyethylene-hardened castor oil (HCO-60), Polysorbate 80 or polyethylene glycol. Sodium chloride, glucose or glycerin may be contained in pharmaceutical preparations, or an ordinary dissolution aid, buffer or analgesic may be added thereto.

In the case of suppositories, a known carrier can be used. Examples of the carrier include polyethylene glycol, cocoa butter, higher alcohol, higher alcohol esters, gelatin, and semi-synthetic glyceride.

Besides, a colorant, a preservative, a flavor, a seasoning and a sweetener can be contained in pharmaceutical preparations.

A method of administering the pharmaceutical preparations of the present invention is not particularly limited, and it depends on the age, sex and other conditions of patients, and stages of diseases. For example, tablets, pills, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, powders, granules, syrups and capsules are administered orally. Injections are administered intravenously either singly or in combination with an ordinary aid such as glucose or amino acids. Further, injections are administered intramuscularly, subcutaneously or intraperitoneally as required. Suppositories are administered intrarectally.

The dose of these pharmaceutical preparations in the present invention is approximately selected depending on usage, the age, sex and other conditions of patients, and stages of diseases. The dose of the active ingredient compound for adults is preferably between approximately 0.001 and 1,000 mg. The amount of the active ingredient compound in the preparation in administration unit form is preferably between approximately 0.001 and 1,000 mg.

The present invention will be illustrated specifically by referring to the following Production Reference Examples, Examples, Preparation Examples and Test Examples. However, the present invention is not limited thereto.

15

### Examples

#### Reference Example 1

#### 20 Synthesis of 2-(4'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

Ten milliliters (2.2 N) of a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added dropwise to an ethanol (20 ml) suspension containing 1.47 g of isatin and 2.67 ml of 4-methylacetophenone at room temperature, and the reaction mixture was then heat-refluxed for 5.5 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was allowed to cool, and then acidified with 2 N sulfuric acid to obtain an orange-colored precipitate. This precipitate was collected by filtration, and dried to form 2.34 g of the above-mentioned compound.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.55(s, 3H), 7.32-7.40(m, 3H), 7.66-7.71(m, 1H), 7.86(d, 1H), 8.15(d, 1H), 8.21(d, 1H), 8.43(s, 1H), 8.64(d, 2H)

#### 30 Reference Example 2

#### Synthesis of 2-(3'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (0.62 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 2.68 g of 3-methylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.46(s, 3H), 7.34(d, 1H), 7.47(t, 1H), 7.70(t, 1H), 7.86(t, 1H), 8.13(m, 3H), 8.46(s, 1H), 8.66(d, 1H)

#### 40 Reference Example 3

#### Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (0.89 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 2.68 g of 2-methylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.42(s, 3H), 7.39(m, 3H), 7.55(m, 1H), 7.74(t, 1H), 7.87(t, 1H), 8.05(s, 1H), 8.14(d, 1H), 8.74(d, 1H)

#### Reference Example 4

#### 50 Synthesis of 2-(2',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (1.00 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 2.96 g of 2,4-dimethylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.37(s, 3H), 2.40(s, 3H), 7.17(d, 2H), 7.46(d, 1H), 7.72(t, 1H), 7.85(t, 1H), 8.02(s, 1H), 8.12(d, 1H), 8.72(d, 1H)

Reference Example 5Synthesis of 2-(3',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

5 The above-mentioned compound (4.35 g) was formed from 2.0 g of isatin and 4.0 g of 3,4-dimethylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.32(s, 3H), 2.37(s, 3H), 7.33(d, 1H), 7.64-7.68(m, 1H), 7.70-7.86(m, 1H), 8.00-8.17(m, 3H), 8.43(s, 1H), 8.65(d, 1H)

Reference Example 6Synthesis of 2-(2',4',6'-trimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

10 The above-mentioned compound (0.16 g) was formed from 2.21 g of isatin and 4.87 g of 2,4,6-trimethylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 1.98(s, 6H), 2.32(s, 3H), 6.99(s, 2H), 7.75(t, 1H), 7.78(s, 1H), 7.86(t, 1H), 8.11(d, 1H), 8.75(d, 1H) m.p. 240°C (decomp.)

Reference Example 7Synthesis of 2-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

15 The above-mentioned compound (0.70 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 3.60 g of 4-tert-butylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 1.37(s, 9H), 7.55(m, 3H), 7.76(t, 1H), 8.12(d, 2H), 8.27(d, 1H), 8.46(s, 1H), 8.82(d, 1H)

Reference Example 8Synthesis of 2-(3'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

20 The above-mentioned compound (1.89 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 3.76 g of 3-trifluoromethylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.75-7.92(m, 4H), 8.24(d, 1H), 8.60(s, 1H), 8.65(m, 3H)

Reference Example 9Synthesis of 2-(2'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

25 The above-mentioned compound (2.85 g) was formed from 1.90 g of isatin and 5.0 g of 2-trifluoromethylacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.76(m, 2H), 7.78(s, 1H), 7.79(s, 1H), 7.90(m, 2H), 8.03(s, 1H), 8.14(d, 1H), 8.78(d, 1H)

Reference Example 10Synthesis of 2-(4'-bromophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

30 The above-mentioned compound (3.00 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 3.98 g of 4-bromoacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.73-7.84(m, 4H), 8.17(d, 1H), 8.28(d, 2H), 8.47(s, 1H), 8.65(d, 1H)

Reference Example 11Synthesis of 2-(4'-fluorophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

35 The above-mentioned compound (2.21 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 2.76 g of 4-fluoroacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.31-7.44(m, 2H), 7.68-7.74(m, 1H), 7.83-7.93(m, 1H), 8.16(d, 1H), 8.35-8.40(m, 2H), 8.47(s, 1H), 8.64(d, 1H)

Reference Example 12Synthesis of 2-(2'-chlorophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

5 The above-mentioned compound (0.90 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 3.1 g of 2-chloroacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.12(t, 1H), 7.21(d, 1H), 7.48(t, 1H), 7.61(t, 1H), 7.78(m, 2H), 7.99(d, 1H), 8.08(s, 1H), 8.74(d, 1H)

Reference Example 13Synthesis of 2-(4'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

10 The above-mentioned compound (1.54 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 3.0 g of 4-methoxyacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.86(s, 3H), 7.13(d, 2H), 7.62-7.68(m, 1H), 7.79-7.85(m, 1H), 7.94(d, 1H), 8.27(d, 2H), 8.39(s, 1H), 8.61(d, 1H)

Reference Example 14

15 The above-mentioned compound (0.91 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 3.0 g of 2-methoxyacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.89(s, 3H), 7.14(t, 1H), 7.22(d, 1H), 7.50(t, 1H), 7.72(t, 1H), 7.85(m, 2H), 8.13(d, 1H), 8.33(s, 1H), 8.92(d, 1H)

Reference Example 15Synthesis of 2-(2',6'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

20 The above-mentioned compound (0.59 g) was formed from 1.50 g of isatin and 3.68 g of 2,6-dimethoxyacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.64(s, 6H), 6.76(s, 1H), 6.80(s, 1H), 7.40(t, 1H), 7.46(s, 1H), 7.55(t, 1H), 7.69(t, 1H), 7.95(d, 1H), 8.75(d, 1H)

Reference Example 16Synthesis of 2-(4'-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

25 The above-mentioned compound (2.27 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 4.08 g of 4-trifluoromethoxyacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.55(d, 2H), 7.72(t, 1H), 7.87(t, 1H), 8.19(d, 1H), 8.41(d, 2H), 8.49(s, 1H), 8.68(d, 1H)

Reference Example 17Synthesis of 2-phenyl-3-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

30 Ten milliliters (2 N) of a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added dropwise to an ethanol (20 ml) suspension containing 1.47 g of isatin and 2.68 g of propiophenone at room temperature, and the reaction mixture was then heat-refluxed for 26 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was allowed to cool, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. Ice water was added to the residue, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl ether. The aqueous layer was acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was collected by filtration, and dried to form 1.47 g of the above-mentioned compound.

35 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.39(s, 3H), 7.53-7.70(m, 6H), 7.71-7.83(m, 2H), 8.05(d, 1H)

Reference Example 18Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-fluoroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

5 The above-mentioned compound (1.58 g) was formed from 1.65 g of 5-fluoroisatin and 2.40 g of acetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.55(m, 3H), 7.80(m, 1H), 8.26(m, 1H), 8.48(m, 1H), 8.50(m, 1H), 8.56(s, 1H)

Reference Example 19Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-iodoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

10 The above-mentioned compound (2.01 g) was formed from 2.73 g of 5-iodoisatin and 2.40 g of acetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

15 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.57(m, 3H), 7.92(d, 1H), 8.12(m, 1H), 8.28(m, 2H), 8.51(s, 1H), 9.15(s, 1H)

Reference Example 20Synthesis of 2-phenyl-5-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

20 The above-mentioned compound (0.42 g) was formed from 0.70 g of 4-chloroisatin prepared by a known method [A. E. Senear, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 68, 2695 - 2697 (1946)] and 0.82 ml of acetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

1H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.52-7.62(m, 3H), 7.81-7.86(m, 2H), 8.16(dd, 1H), 8.26(s, 1H), 8.33-8.37(m, 2H)

Reference Example 21Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

30 The above-mentioned compound (1.72 g) was formed from 1.47 g of 5-chloroisatin and 3.10 g of acetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.61(s, 1H), 7.64(s, 1H), 7.71(t, 1H), 7.86(t, 1H), 8.16(t, 1H), 8.35(s, 1H), 8.36(s, 1H), 8.47(s, 1H), 8.67(d, 1H)

Reference Example 22Synthesis of 2-phenyl-7-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

35 The above-mentioned compound (1.26 g) was formed from 1.0 g of 6-chloroisatin prepared by a known method (A. E. Senear, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 68, 2695 - 2697 (1946)) and 1.3 ml of acetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.53-7.64(m, 3H), 7.74(dd, 1H), 8.21-8.30(m, 3H), 8.49(s, 1H), 8.73(d, 1H)

Reference Example 23Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-chloro-8-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

40 The above-mentioned compound (1.03 g) was formed from 1.95 g of 5-chloro-7-methylisatin and 2.40 g of acetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

45 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.53(s, 3H), 7.55(m, 3H), 7.65(d, 1H), 8.03(d, 1H), 8.25(d, 2H), 8.35(s, 1H), 8.46(s, 1H)

Reference Example 24Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

50 Benzaldehyde (2.12 g) and 2.14 g of p-toluidine were dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol, and 1.76 g of pyruvic acid were added thereto dropwise. The reaction mixture was then heat-refluxed for 6 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in a 1 N sodium hydroxide aqueous solution. This aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl ether, and the aqueous layer was

acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was collected by filtration, and dried to form 51 g of the above-mentioned compound.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.54(s, 3H), 7.54(m, 3H), 7.69(d, 1H), 8.05(d, 1H), 8.26(d, 2H), 8.37(s, 1H), 8.44(s, 1H)

5 Reference Example 25

Synthesis of 2-(3'-nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (0.75 g) was formed from 6.86 g of 3-nitrobenzaldehyde, 4.9 g of aniline and 2.0 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.25-7.36(m, 1H), 7.85-7.91(m, 2H), 8.20-8.31(m, 1H), 8.37-8.40(m, 1H), 8.60(s, 1H), 8.69(d, 1H), 8.76(d, 1H), 9.10-9.12(m, 1H)

15 Reference Example 26

Synthesis of 2-(2'-isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (1.48 g) was formed from 1.4 g of 2-isopropylbenzaldehyde prepared by a known method [Chem. Pharm. Bull., 35, 1953 - 1968 (1987)], 0.88 g of aniline and 0.83 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 1.18(d, 6H), 3.16-3.21(m, 1H), 7.32-7.53(m, 4H), 7.71(t, 1H), 7.84(t, 1H), 7.92(s, 1H), 8.10(d, 1H), 8.73(d, 1H)

20 Reference Example 27

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-7-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (1.30 g) was formed from 4.0 g of benzaldehyde, 4.0 g of m-toluidine and 3.28 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.56(s, 3H), 7.52-7.61(m, 4H), 7.97(s, 1H), 8.25(d, 1H), 8.36(s, 1H), 8.56(d, 1H)  
m.p. 233 - 237°C

25 Reference Example 28

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (1.74 g) was formed from 3.96 g of benzaldehyde, 4.0 g of o-toluidine and 3.28 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.85(s, 3H), 7.50-7.62(m, 4H), 7.71(d, 1H), 8.33-8.36(m, 2H), 8.47(d, 2H)

30 Reference Example 29

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-isopropylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

35 The above-mentioned compound (1.23 g) was formed from 1.59 g of benzaldehyde, 1.35 g of 4-isopropylaniline and 1.32 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 1.26(d, 6H), 2.96-3.03(m, 1H), 7.36-7.65(m, 4H), 8.10-8.18(m, 3H), 8.44(s, 1H), 8.64(s, 1H)

40 Reference Example 30

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

45 The above-mentioned compound (0.48 g) was formed from 2.12 g of benzaldehyde, 2.60 g of 2-chloroaniline and 1.80 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 7.47-7.78(m, 4H), 8.06(d, 1H), 8.32(d, 2H), 8.57(s, 1H), 8.64(d, 1H)

Reference Example 31Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

5 The above-mentioned compound (0.63 g) was formed from 3.3 g of benzaldehyde, 3.83 g of p-anisidine and 2.37 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.93(s, 3H), 7.50-7.60(m, 4H), 8.08-8.15(m, 2H), 8.24(d, 2 H), 8.46(s, 1H)

Reference Example 32

10 Synthesis of 2-phenyl-7-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid  
The above-mentioned compound (2.82 g) was formed from 5.31 g of benzaldehyde, 6.16 g of m-anisidine and 4.40 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.98(s, 3H), 7.37(d, 1H), 7.58(m, 4H), 8.27(m, 3H), 8.57(d, 1H)

Reference Example 33

20 Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid  
The above-mentioned compound (2.45 g) was formed from 3.47 g of benzaldehyde, 4.03 g of o-anisidine and 2.90 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 4.04(s, 3H), 7.30(d, 1H), 7.53-7.66(m, 4H), 8.14(d, 1H), 8.28(d, 2H), 8.44(s, 1H)

Reference Example 34

25 Synthesis of 2-phenyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid  
The above-mentioned compound (0.93 g) was formed from 1.06 g of benzaldehyde, 1.68 g of 3,5-dimethoxyaniline and 0.90 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.91(s, 3H), 3.95(s, 3H), 6.73(s, 1H), 7.12(s, 1H), 7.54(m, 3H), 7.83(s, 1H), 8.29(m, 2H)  
m.p. 240 - 240.5°C (decomp.)

Reference Example 35

30 Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid  
The above-mentioned compound (0.86 g) was formed from 3.60 g of o-tolualdehyde, 4.60 g of 3,5-dimethoxyaniline and 2.64 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.35(s, 3H), 3.83(s, 3H), 3.89(s, 3H), 6.58(s, 1H), 6.95(s, 1H), 7.01(s, 1H), 7.30(m, 3H), 7.40(d, 1H)

Reference Example 36

35 Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid  
The above-mentioned compound (1.58 g) was formed from 3.18 g of o-benzaldehyde, 4.60 g of 3,4-dimethoxyaniline and 2.64 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.96(s, 3H), 4.01(s, 3H), 7.53(m, 4H), 8.15(s, 1H), 8.20(s, 1H), 8.25(s, 1H), 8.33(s, 1H)

Reference Example 37

40 Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid  
The above-mentioned compound (3.15 g) was formed from 2.40 g of o-tolualdehyde, 3.00 g of 3,4-dimethoxyaniline and 1.70 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.39(s, 3H), 3.95(s, 3H), 3.97(s, 3H), 7.17-7.20(m, 1H), 7.33-7.38(m, 2H), 7.48-7.51(m, 2H), 7.88(s, 1H), 8.20(s, 1H)

Reference Example 38Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

5 The above-mentioned compound (0.89 g) was formed from 2.12 g of benzaldehyde, 3.06 g of 2,4-dimethoxyaniline and 1.76 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.85(s, 3H), 3.98(s, 3H), 6.82(s, 1H), 7.48(m, 3H), 7.83(s, 1H), 8.19(d, 2H), 8.30(s, 1H)

Reference Example 39Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

10 The above-mentioned compound (1.69 g) was formed from 2.40 g of o-tolualdehyde, 3.06 g of 2,4-dimethoxyaniline and 1.76 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.39(s, 3H), 3.92(s, 3H), 3.97(s, 3H), 6.93(d, 1H), 7.36(m, 3H), 7.49(m, 1H), 7.73(d, 1H), 8.03(s, 1H)

Reference Example 40Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

20 The above-mentioned compound (3.44 g) was formed from 3.60 g of o-tolualdehyde, 4.60 g of 2,5-dimethoxyaniline and 2.64 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.34(s, 3H), 3.79(s, 3H), 3.89(s, 3H), 6.86(d, 1H), 7.06(d, 1H), 7.25(s, 1H), 7.31(m, 4H)  
25 m.p. 234 - 235°C (decomp.)

Reference Example 41Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

30 The above-mentioned compound (2.25 g) was formed from 2.30 g of o-tolualdehyde, 2.90 g of 2,3-dimethoxyaniline and 1.66 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.44(s, 3H), 3.95(s, 3H), 4.00(s, 3H), 7.13-7.16(m, 1H), 7.33-7.45(m, 2H), 7.54-7.57(m, 1H), 7.66(d, 1H), 7.88(s, 1H), 8.46(d, 1H)

Reference Example 42Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methoxyethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

40 The above-mentioned compound (1.40 g) was formed from 1.14 g of benzaldehyde, 1.80 g of 2-methoxyethoxy-aniline and 0.95 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.52(s, 3H), 3.87(t, 2H), 4.38(t, 2H), 7.30(d, 1H), 7.49-7.60(m, 4H), 8.17(d, 1H), 8.29(d, 2H), 8.42(s, 1H)  
45 m.p. 128 - 133°C

Reference Example 43Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methoxymethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

50 The above-mentioned compound (1.26 g) was formed from 2.74 g of o-tolualdehyde, 3.50 g of 3-methoxymethyl-oxyaniline and 2.00 g of pyruvic acid in the same manner as in Reference Example 24.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 2.40(s, 3H), 3.41(s, 3H), 5.41(s, 2H), 7.34-7.63(m, 6H), 7.88(s, 1H), 8.68(d, 1H)

Reference Example 44Synthesis of ethyl 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinoline-4-carboxylate

55 Benzaldehyde (19.5 g), 25.6 g of 2-nitroaniline and 16.2 g of pyruvic acid were mixed, and 10.4 ml of conc. sulfuric acid were added thereto dropwise at room temperature. After the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, chloroform, water

and aqueous ammonia were added to the reaction mixture, and the aqueous layer was extracted. This aqueous layer was acidified with conc. hydrochloric acid to obtain 25.0 g of crude 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinone-4-carboxylic acid as a dark red semi-solid. This semi-solid was dissolved in 300 ml of ethanol, and 37 ml of conc. sulfuric acid were added thereto. The mixture was heat-refluxed for 6 hours. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the precipitate formed was collected by filtration, and recrystallized from methyl ethyl ketone to form 2.50 g of the above-mentioned compound.

5  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-d}_6)$ ,  $\delta$  : 1.46(t, 3H), 4.51(q, 2H), 7.56-7.65(m, 3H), 7.83-7.89(t, 1H), 8.23-8.28(m, 2H), 8.35(d, 1H),  
8.64(s, 1H), 8.81(d, 1H)  
m.p. 138 - 140°C

10 Reference Example 45

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinone-4-carboxylic acid

15 Ethyl 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinone-4-carboxylic acid (1.09 g) formed in Reference Example 44 was suspended in 8 ml of ethanol, and 1.2 M (6 ml) of a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added thereto at room temperature. The mixture was then stirred at approximately 40°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled with ice, and neutralized with dilute hydrochloric acid. The crystals precipitated were collected by filtration, washed with water, and dried to obtain 0.97 g of the above-mentioned compound.

20  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-d}_6)$ ,  $\delta$  : 7.60(m, 3H), 7.86(t, 1H), 8.28(m, 2H), 8.38(d, 1H), 8.66(s, 1H), 8.91(d, 1H)

Reference Example 46

Synthesis of ethyl 2-phenyl-8-aminoquinoline-4-carboxylate

25 Ethyl 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinone-4-carboxylate (2.0 g) formed in Reference Example 44 was hydrogenated in DMF in the presence of Pd/C in a usual manner to obtain 1.70 g of the above-mentioned compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-d}_6)$ ,  $\delta$  : 1.43(t, 3H), 4.50(q, 2H), 6.96(d, 1H), 7.36(t, 1H), 7.51-7.62(m, 4H), 8.27-8.37(m, 3H)  
m.p. 66 - 69°C

30 Reference Example 47

Synthesis of ethyl 2-phenyl-8-acetylaminoquinoline-4-carboxylate

35 Ethyl 2-phenyl-8-aminoquinoline-4-carboxylate (0.82 g) formed in Reference Example 46 was acetylated in a usual manner to obtain 0.75 g of the above-mentioned compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-d}_6)$ ,  $\delta$  : 1.44(t, 3H), 2.35(s, 3H), 4.50(q, 2H), 7.63(m, 4H), 8.12(d, 1H), 8.44(m, 2H), 8.52(s, 1H),  
8.66(d, 1H), 10.12(s, 1H) m.p. 141.5 - 142°C

40 Reference Example 48

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-acetylaminoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

45 Ethyl 2-phenyl-8-acetylaminoquinoline-4-carboxylate (0.67 g) formed in Reference Example 47 was suspended in 6 ml of methanol, and 4 ml (1.1 M) of a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution were added thereto at room temperature. The mixture was then stirred at approximately 40°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled with ice, and neutralized with dilute hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was collected by filtration, and dried to obtain 0.46 g of the above-mentioned compound.

50  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-d}_6)$ ,  $\delta$  : 2.35(s, 3H), 7.54-7.68(m, 4H), 8.27(d, 1H), 8.39(dd, 2H), 8.52(s, 1H), 8.65(d, 1H), 10.13(s, 1H)  
m.p. 254 - 255°C (decomp.)

Reference Example 49

55 Synthesis of ethyl 2-phenyl-8-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carboxylate

Ethyl 2-phenyl-8-aminoquinoline-4-carboxylate (1.02 g) formed in Reference Example 46 was methanesulfonylated in a usual manner to obtain 1.16 g of the above-mentioned compound.

1H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 1.44(t, 3H), 3.17(s, 3H), 4.51(q, 2H), 7.63(m, 4H), 7.72(t, 1H), 7.83(d, 1H), 8.44(s, 1H), 8.46(s, 1H), 8.54(s, 1H), 9.63(s, 1H)  
m.p. 145.5 - 146.2°C

5 Reference Example 50

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methanesulfonylaminquinoline-4-carboxylate

Ethyl 2-phenyl-8-methanesulfonylaminquinoline-4-carboxylate (0.99 g) obtained in Reference Example 49 was hydrolyzed in the same manner as in Reference Example 48 to form 0.38 g of the above-mentioned compound.  
1H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.17(s, 3H), 7.53-7.72(m, 4H), 7.82(d, 1H), 8.37(d, 1H), 8.45(d, 2H), 8.53(s, 1H), 9.61(s, 1H)  
m.p. 263 - 264°C (decomp.)

15 Reference Example 51

Synthesis of 2-(2'-methoxymethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid

The above-mentioned compound (1.53 g) was formed from 1.47 g of isatin and 3.64 g of 2-methoxymethoxyacetophenone in the same manner as in Reference Example 1.  
1H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ : 3.58(s, 3H), 5.64(s, 2H), 7.05(m, 2H), 7.51(d, 1H), 7.60(t, 1H), 7.79(t, 1H), 7.91(m, 1H), 8.20(d, 2H), 8.70(s, 1H)

Example 1

25 Synthesis of 2-phenylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

[A] 2-Phenyl-4-quinolinecarboxylic acid (1.99 g) and 1.43 g of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole were added to 20 ml of anhydrous DMF, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere.  
[B] A mixture of 4.60 g of guanidine hydrochloride and 2.90 g of sodium methoxide was stirred in 30 ml of anhydrous methanol at room temperature for 1 hour. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered in a nitrogen stream, and the crystals were washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure, and anhydrous benzene was added to the residue. The mixture was reconcentrated, and then dried under reduced pressure.  
[C] The solution obtained in [A] was added to the dry guanidine obtained in [B] under a nitrogen atmosphere while being cooled with ice, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. Subsequently, the reaction solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, and ice water was added to the residue. The mixture was further stirred for 30 minutes. The precipitate was collected by filtration, and the crystals were washed with water and then with a small amount of ethyl ether. The crystals were further washed with 10 ml of ethanol, and dried to obtain 1.85 g of the above-mentioned compound. m.p. 268°C (decomp.)

Example 2

Synthesis of 2-(4'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

45 The above-mentioned compound (1.35 g) was formed as a white crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 2.0 g of 2-(4'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 1 as a starting material. m.p. 244.3 - 244.5°C

50 Example 3

Synthesis of 2-(3'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

The above-mentioned compound (0.60 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.53 g of 2-(3'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 2 as a starting material. m.p. 248°C (decomp.)

Example 4Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

5 The above-mentioned compound (0.75 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.79 g of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 3 as a starting material. m.p. 257.5 - 258.5°C (decomp.)

Example 5Synthesis of 2-(2'-isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

10 The above-mentioned compound (1.17 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.46 g of 2-(2'-isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 26 as a starting material. m.p. 224 - 230°C

Example 6Synthesis of 2-(2',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

15 The above-mentioned compound (1.06 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.96 g of 2-(2',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 4 as a starting material. m.p. 226 - 233°C (decomp.)

Example 7Synthesis of 2-(3',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

20 The above-mentioned compound (2.82 g) was formed as a white crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 3.3 g of 2-(3',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 5 as a starting material. m.p. 240 - 243°C (decomp.)

Example 8Synthesis of 2-(2',4',6'-trimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

25 The above-mentioned compound (0.15 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.14 g of 2-(2',4',6'-trimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 6 as a starting material. m.p. 247 - 250°C (decomp.)

Example 9Synthesis of 2-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

30 The above-mentioned compound (0.69 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.61 g of 2-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 7 as a starting material. m.p. 272°C (decomp.)

Example 10Synthesis of 2-(3'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

35 The above-mentioned compound (1.30 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.59 g of 2-(3'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 8 as a starting material. m.p. 263°C (decomp.)

Example 11Synthesis of 2-(2'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

5 The above-mentioned compound (1.23 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.59 g of 2-(2'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 9 as a starting material. m.p. 251 - 252°C (decomp.)

Example 12Synthesis of 2-(4'-bromophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

10 The above-mentioned compound (1.40 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 2.70 g of 2-(4'-bromophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 10 as a starting material. m.p. 243 - 244°C (decomp.)

Example 13Synthesis of 2-(4'-fluorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

20 The above-mentioned compound (1.28 g) was formed as a white crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.70 g of 2-(4'-fluorophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 11 as a starting material. m.p. 238 - 241°C (decomp.)

Example 14Synthesis of 2-(2'-chlorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

30 The above-mentioned compound (0.25 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.83 g of 2-(2'-chlorophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 12 as a starting material. m.p. 250 - 250.5°C (decomp.)

Example 15Synthesis of 2-(4'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

35 The above-mentioned compound (1.20 g) was formed as a white crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.54 g of 2-(4'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 13 as a starting material. m.p. 244.3 - 244.7°C (decomp.)

Example 16Synthesis of 2-(2'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

40 The above-mentioned compound (0.41 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.87 g of 2-(2'-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 14 as a starting material. m.p. 254 - 256.5°C (decomp.)

Example 17Synthesis of 2-(2',6'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

45 The above-mentioned compound (20 mg) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.52 g of 2-(2',6'-dimethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 15 as a starting material. m.p. 258°C (decomp.)

Example 18Synthesis of 2-(4'-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

5 The above-mentioned compound (1.88 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.67 g of 2-(4'-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 16 as a starting material. m.p. 243°C (decomp.)

Example 19Synthesis of 2-(3'-nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

10 The above-mentioned compound (0.76 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.75 g of 2-(3'-nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 25 as a starting material. 15 m.p. 184 - 190°C

Example 20Synthesis of 2-(3'-aminophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

20 2-(3'-Nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (0.40 g) formed in Example 19 was dissolved in 40 ml of methanol, and hydrogenated under normal pressure for 5.5 hours in the presence of 0.3 g of Pd/C (purity 10%). The catalyst was filtered off from the reaction solution, and the filtrate was concentrated to obtain 0.45 g of the above-mentioned compound as a brown crystal. m.p. 209 - 210°C

Example 21Synthesis of 2-phenyl-3-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

30 The above-mentioned compound (1.06 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.05 g of 2-phenyl-3-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 17 as a starting material. m.p. 270°C or higher

Example 22Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

The above-mentioned compound (0.52 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.50 g of 2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 24 as a starting material. m.p. 276.5°C

Example 23Synthesis of 2-phenyl-7-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

40 The above-mentioned compound (0.86 g) was formed as a pale red crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.92 g of 2-phenyl-7-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 27 as a starting material. m.p. 250°C or higher

Example 24Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

50 The above-mentioned compound (1.50 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.32 g of 2-phenyl-8-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 28 as a starting material. m.p. 221°C (decomp.)

55

Example 25Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-isopropylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

5 The above-mentioned compound (0.33 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.98 g of 2-phenyl-6-isopropylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 29 as a starting material. m.p. 254.5 - 255°C (decomp.)

Example 26Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-fluoroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

10 The above-mentioned compound (0.54 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.07 g of 2-phenyl-6-fluoroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 18 as a starting material. m.p. 258°C (decomp.)

15 Example 27

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-iodoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

20 The above-mentioned compound (1.20 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.13 g of 2-phenyl-6-iodoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 19 as a starting material. m.p. 270°C or higher

Example 28

25 Synthesis of 2-phenyl-5-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

The above-mentioned compound (0.41 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.42 g of 2-phenyl-5-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 20 as a starting material. m.p. 229 - 234°C

30 Example 29

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

35 The above-mentioned compound (1.07 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.0 g of 2-phenyl-6-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 21 as a starting material. m.p. 250°C or higher

40 Example 30

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-7-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

The above-mentioned compound (1.12 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.0 g of 2-phenyl-7-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 22 as a starting material. m.p. 229 - 231°C

45 Example 31

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

50 The above-mentioned compound (0.11 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.40 g of 2-phenyl-8-chloroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 30 as a starting material. m.p. 220°C (decomp.)

55

Example 32Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-chloro-8-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

5 The above-mentioned compound (1.00 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.89 g of 2-phenyl-6-chloro-8-methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 23 as a starting material. m.p. 159 - 160°C (decomp.)

Example 33Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

10 The above-mentioned compound (0.68 g) was formed as a white crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.63 g of 2-phenyl-6-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 31 as a starting material. m.p. 15 250 - 251°C

Example 34Synthesis of 2-phenyl-7-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

20 The above-mentioned compound (1.60 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.40 g of 2-phenyl-7-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 32 as a starting material. m.p. 263.5 - 264°C

Example 35Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

## (Method 1)

30 The above-mentioned compound (2.40 g) was formed as a white crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 2.17 g of 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 33 as a starting material.

## (Method 2)

35 An anhydrous THF (50 ml) solution containing 4.0 g of methyl 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylate formed from 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid in a usual manner was added to guanidine formed from 6.50 g of guanidine hydrochloride in the same manner as in [C] of Example 1 at room temperature. Subsequently, the mixture was heat-refluxed for 3 hours, and cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure, and ice water was added to the residue. The precipitate formed was collected by filtration, washed with ethyl ether, and dried to obtain 3.59 of the above-mentioned compound as a white crystal. m.p. 232 - 235°C (decomp.)

Example 36Synthesis of 2-phenyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

45 The above-mentioned compound (0.16 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.77 g of 2-phenyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 34 as a starting material. m.p. 273.5°C (decomp.)

Example 37Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxyquinone-4-carbonylguanidine

50 2-(2'-Methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxyquinone-4-carboxylic acid (0.80 g) formed in Reference Example 35 was suspended in 20 ml of benzene, and 1.76 g of thionyl chloride were added thereto. The mixture was heat-refluxed for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. Benzene was added to the residue, and the resulting mixture was concentrated, and then dissolved in 5 ml of DMF. Guanidine formed from 0.71 g of guanidine hydrochloride was suspended in 10 ml of DMF in the same manner as in [C] of Exam-

ple 1, and the above-mentioned DMF solution was added thereto dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, and then concentrated. Ice water was added to the residue, and the precipitate was collected by filtration to obtain crystals. The crystals were further purified through silica-gel column chromatography (mixture of methanol and chloroform at a ratio of 1:10) to form 0.29 g of the above-mentioned compound. m.p. 262 - 262.5°C (decomp.)

5 Example 38

10 Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

15 The above-mentioned compound (1.70 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.60 g of 2-phenyl-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 36 as a starting material. m.p. 245°C (decomp.)

20 Example 39

25 Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

30 The above-mentioned compound (1.08 g) was formed as a white crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 2.57 g of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 37 as a starting material. m.p. 234 - 235°C

35 Example 40

40 Synthesis of 2-phenyl-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

45 The above-mentioned compound (0.21 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.80 g of 2-phenyl-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 38 as a starting material. m.p. 256°C (decomp.)

50 Example 41

55 Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

60 The above-mentioned compound (1.11 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.29 g of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 39 as a starting material. m.p. 227 - 229°C (decomp.)

65 Example 42

70 Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

75 The above-mentioned compound (0.44 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.49 g of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 40 as a starting material. m.p. 241°C

80 Example 43

85 Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

90 The above-mentioned compound (1.56 g) was formed as a yellow crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 2.20 g of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 41 as a starting material. m.p. 238 - 239°C

55

Example 44Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methoxyethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

5 The above-mentioned compound (1.00 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.30 g of 2-phenyl-8-methoxyethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 42 as a starting material. m.p. 218 - 220°C

Example 45Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methoxymethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

10 The above-mentioned compound (1.30 g) was formed as a brown crystal in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.20 g of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methoxymethoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 43 as a starting material. m.p. 186 - 190°C

Example 46Synthesis of 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

20 2-(2'-Methylphenyl)-7-methoxymethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (0.9 g) formed in Example 45 was heated in 20 ml (0.5 M) of an isopropyl alcohol solution of hydrochloric acid at approximately 60°C for 3.5 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool, then neutralized with a 5 % sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, and concentrated. The residue was filtered, and the crystals obtained were washed with water, and dried to obtain 0.40 g of the above-mentioned compound as a brown crystal. m.p. 202 - 208°C

Example 47Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

30 The above-mentioned compound (1.07 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.88 g of 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 45 as a starting material. m.p. 236 - 236.5°C (decomp.)

Example 48Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-aminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

40 The above-mentioned compound (0.23 g) was formed by hydrogenating 2-phenyl-8-nitroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine obtained in Example 47 as a starting material under normal pressure in the same manner as in Example 20. m.p. 199 - 200.5°C (decomp.)

Example 49Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

45 The above-mentioned compound (0.26 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.31 g of 2-phenyl-8-acetylaminooquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 48 as a starting material. m.p. 246 - 246.5°C (decomp.)

Example 50Synthesis of 2-phenyl-8-methanesulfonylaminooquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

50 The above-mentioned compound (0.33 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 0.31 g of 2-phenyl-8-methanesulfonylaminooquinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 50 as a starting material. m.p. 255.5 - 256.0°C (decomp.)

Example 51Synthesis of 2-(2'-methoxymethoxyphenyl) quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine

5 The above-mentioned compound (0.93 g) was formed in the same manner as in Example 1 using 1.43 g 2-(2'-methoxymethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 51 as a starting material. m.p. 219 - 220°C (decomp.)

Example 52Synthesis of 2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride

10 2-(2'-Methoxymethoxyphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (0.51 g) formed in Example 51 was stirred in 24 ml (5 M) of an isopropyl alcohol solution of hydrochloric acid at 70°C for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled with ice, 15 and the precipitate was collected by filtration, and dried to obtain 0.50 g of the above-mentioned compound. m.p. 270°C or higher

Example 53Synthesis of 2-phenylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride

20 2-Phenylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (1.08 g) formed in Example 1 was suspended in 10 ml of ethanol, and 6 ml (1 N) of an ethanol solution of hydrochloric acid were added thereto dropwise at room temperature. Thirty minutes later, 25 ethyl ether was added to the reaction solution, and the crystals were collected by filtration, and dried to obtain 1.12 g of the above-mentioned compound. m.p. 278 - 279°C (decomp.)

Example 54Synthesis of 2-(2'-isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate

30 2-(2'-Isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (1.1 g) formed in Example 5 was suspended in 25 ml of ethanol, and 7.5 ml (1 M) of an ethanol solution of methanesulfonic acid were added thereto dropwise while being cooled with ice. Ten minutes later, ethyl ether was added thereto, and the crystals precipitated were collected by filtration, and dried to obtain 1.10 g of the above-mentioned compound as a white crystal. m.p. 146 - 154°C

35 The compounds formed in Examples 1 to 51 were converted into hydrochlorides in the same manner as in Example 53 or into methanesulfonates in the same manner as in Example 54.

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The analytical data of the compounds formed in Examples 1 to 52 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Example No.	N M R (Solvent): $\delta$ ppm	I R (KBr, $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )
1	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.48-7.61(m, 3H), 7.76(t, 1H), 8.09(d, 1H), 8.25-8.33(m, 3H), 8.30(s, 1H), 8.64(d, 1H)	3377, 1593, 1524, 1380, 1314, 771
2	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.40(s, 3H), 7.37(d, 2H), 7.53-7.59(m, 1H), 7.72-7.78(m, 1H), 8.06(d, 1H), 8.17(d, 2H), 8.26(s, 1H), 8.60(d, 1H)	3378, 1585, 1530, 1381, 1316, 819, 798, 760
3	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.38(s, 3H), 7.32(d, 1H), 7.45(t, 1H), 7.56(t, 1H), 7.75(t, 1H), 7.99-8.09(m, 3H), 8.28(s, 1H), 8.63(d, 1H)	3366, 1578, 1522, 1457, 1376, 1314
4	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.38(s, 3H), 7.36(m, 3H), 7.50(m, 1H), 7.62(t, 1H), 7.79(t, 1H), 7.90(s, 1H), 8.05(d, 1H), 8.74(d, 1H)	3449, 1654, 1608, 1523, 1457, 1374, 1308, 769
5	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 1.17(d, 6H), 3.11-3.24(m, 1H), 7.31-7.78(m, 6H), 7.83(s, 1H), 8.02(d, 1H), 8.30(s, 4H), 8.75(d, 1H)	3449, 1654, 1609, 1523, 1375, 1306, 1063, 811, 763
6	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.37(s, 6H), 7.16(d, 2H), 7.39(d, 1H), 7.60(t, 1H), 7.76(t, 1H), 7.84(s, 1H), 8.04(d, 1H), 8.27(s, 4H), 8.68(d, 1H)	3447, 2975, 1649, 1578, 1517, 1365, 1303, 1091, 1050, 897, 882, 810, 767

5	7	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.31(s, 3H), 2.36(s, 3H), 7.31 (d, 1H), 7.55(t, 1H), 7.70-7.76(m, 1H), 7.96 -8.07(m, 2H), 8.25(s, 1H), 8.31(s, 4H), 8.60 (d, 1H)	3376, 1584, 1541. 1457, 1374, 758
10	8	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 1.95(s, 6H), 2.31(s, 3H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 7.48-7.64(m, 2H), 7.76(t, 1H), 8.02(d, 1H), 8.26(s, 4H), 8.72(d, 1H)	3422, 1637, 1578. 1560, 1522, 1457
15	9	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 1.35(s, 9H), 7.57(d, 3H), 7.74 (t, 1H), 8.06(d, 1H), 8.18(d, 2H), 8.25(s, 1H), 8.60-8.63(m, 1H)	3447, 2963, 1610. 1523, 1377, 1314. 766
20	10	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.65(t, 1H), 7.82(m, 3H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 8.36(s, 1H), 8.57(m, 3H)	3368, 1583, 1523. 1437, 1384, 1341. 1233, 1168, 1126. 1073, 888, 800, 758 698
25	11	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.70(m, 4H), 7.85(m, 2H), 7.92 (d, 1H), 8.06(d, 1H), 8.69(d, 1H)	3422, 1617, 1522. 1375, 1316, 1174. 1128, 771
30	12	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 6.96(br s, 1H), 7.60(m, 1H), 7.76(d, 2H), 8.08(d, 1H), 8.24(d, 2H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 8.61(d, 2H)	3371, 1584, 1529. 1399, 1378, 1312. 1076, 1009, 759
35		(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.38(t, 2H), 7.58-7.62(m, 1H),	3394, 1579, 1517.
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5	1 3	7.74-7.80(m, 1H), 8.08(d, 1H), 8.25-8.34 (m, 3H), 8.60(d, 1H)	1382, 1315, 1234, 841, 812, 760
10	1 4	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.12(t, 1H), 7.19(d, 1H), 7.47 (t, 1H), 7.57(d, 1H), 7.75(m, 2H), 8.05(d, 1H), 8.12(s, 1H), 8.31(s, 4H), 8.65(d, 1H)	3445, 1602, 1525, 1460, 1375, 1312, 1247, 1025, 759
15	1 5	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.86(s, 3H), 7.12(d, 2H), 7.53- 7.59(m, 1H), 7.72-7.78(m, 1H), 8.06(d, 1H), 8.20(s, 1H), 8.22(d, 2H), 8.55(d, 1H)	3367, 1585, 1522, 1380, 1180, 1027, 833, 800, 759
20	1 6	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.54(s, 3H), 7.12(t, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.49(t, 1H), 7.59(t, 1H), 7.76(m, 2H), 8.06(d, 1H), 8.10(s, 1H), 8.63(d, 1H)	3855, 1602, 1524, 1459, 1374, 1312, 1247, 1025, 758
25	1 7	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.39(s, 6H), 3.71(s, 6H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.88(s, 1H), 7.51(t, 1H), 7.86(t, 1H), 7.88(s, 1H), 7.97(t, 1H), 8.18(d, 1H), 8.30(d, 1H)	3380, 3108, 1722, 1598, 1234, 1112, 1043, 785
30	The 2CH <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> H salt was measured.		
35	1 8	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.58(m, 3H), 7.79(t, 1H), 8.10 (d, 1H), 8.31(s, 1H), 8.38(d, 2H), 8.63(d, 1H)	3381, 1585, 1522, 1378, 1258
40	1 9	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.61-7.64(m, 1H), 7.81-7.90 (m, 2H), 8.13(d, 1H), 8.31(s, 4H), 8.34-8.40 (m, 2H), 8.63-8.73(m, 2H), 9.07-9.08(m, 1H)	3374, 1653, 1526, 1349, 809, 696
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50		(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 6.68-6.71(m, 1H), 7.14-7.36(m	3378, 1583, 1380,

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5	2 0	.2H), 7.51-7.58(m, 2H), 7.71-7.76(m, 1H), 8.03(d, 1H), 8.18(s, 1H), 8.31(s, 4H), 8.63 (d, 1H)	882
10	2 1	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.30(s, 3H), 7.52(m, 6H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.90(m, 2H)	3855, 3056, 1671, 1560, 1396, 1334, 767
15	2 2	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.32(s, 3H), 7.51(m, 4H), 7.99 (d, 1H), 8.25(m, 3H), 8.39(s, 1H)	3369, 1654, 1541, 1508, 1457, 1378, 1318
20	2 3	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.43-7.61(m, 4H), 7.90(s, 1H), 8.19-8.23(m, 3H), 8.50(d, 1H)	3376, 1655, 1592, 1524, 1457, 1375, 1316, 1069, 886, 826, 769, 701, 669
25	2 4	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.83(s, 3H), 7.57(m, 5H), 8.27 (m, 3H), 8.39(d, 1H)	3451, 3365, 1656, 1587, 1559, 1523, 1373, 1317, 763
30	2 5	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 1.32(d, 6H), 3.12(m, 1H), 7.56 (m, 3H), 7.72(m, 1H), 8.01(d, 1H), 8.25(m, 2H), 8.27(s, 1H), 8.45(m, 1H)	3455, 3326, 2962, 1653, 1602, 1518, 1372, 1315, 769, 705
35	2 6	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.58(m, 3H), 7.71(m, 1H), 8.17 (m, 1H), 8.26(d, 2H), 8.48(s, 1H), 8.59(m, 1H)	3381, 1577, 1552, 1363, 1318, 1236, 835, 703
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5	2 7	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.57(m, 2H), 7.90(d, 1H), 8.03 (m, 1H), 8.22(s, 1H), 8.25(m, 2H), 8.35(s, 1H), 9.08(m, 1H)	3375, 1595, 1541, 1457, 1390, 1317
10	2 8	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.53-7.76(m, 6H), 7.92(s, 1H), 8.06(d, 1H), 8.30(s, 4H), 8.30-8.36(m, 1H)	3448, 1654, 1596, 1522, 1457, 1362, 1311, 1197, 1071, 777, 698
15	2 9	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.50-7.62(m, 3H), 7.76-7.80(m, 1H), 8.12(d, 1H), 8.25(d, 2H), 8.43(s, 1H), 8.80(s, 1H)	3378, 1590, 1530, 1492, 1453, 1397, 1378, 1317, 1065, 887, 826, 758, 702
20	3 0	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.52-7.63(m, 4H), 8.12(s, 1H), 8.24-8.31(m, 2H), 8.31(s, 4H), 8.36(s, 4H), 8.75(d, 1H)	3376, 1600, 1523, 1374, 1316, 1083, 908, 829, 767
25	3 1	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.56(m, 4H), 7.95(d, 1H), 8.35 (m, 3H), 8.58(d, 1H)	3453, 1599, 1521, 1374, 1314, 1063, 824, 750, 699
30	3 2	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.83(s, 3H), 7.59(m, 2H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 8.21(s, 1H), 8.29(m, 2H), 8.37(s, 1H), 8.53(m, 1H)	3386, 1579, 1522, 1452, 1375, 1320, 884, 767, 706
35	3 3	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.91(s, 3H), 7.40-7.58(m, 4H), 8.01(d, 1H), 8.19-8.27(m, 3H), 8.35(s, 1H),	3322, 1655, 1624, 1578, 1523, 1355,
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	8.30(s, 4H)	1314, 1229, 831
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10	3 4 (DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.96(s, 3H), 7.27(d, 1H), 7.58(m, 4H), 8.14(s, 1H), 8.23(d, 2H), 8.53(d, 1H)	3370, 1619, 1518, 1376, 1315
15	3 5 (DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 4.02(s, 3H), 7.19(d, 1H), 7.44-7.58(m, 4H), 8.09(d, 1H), 8.23-8.30(m, 3H), 8.37(s, 4H)	3380, 1662, 1608, 1526, 1364, 1316, 1262, 754
20	3 6 (DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.81(s, 3H), 3.93(s, 3H), 6.60(s, 1H), 7.06(s, 1H), 7.41(m, 3H), 7.52(s, 1H), 8.22(d, 2H)	3373, 1620, 1599, 1518, 1371, 1314, 1254, 1209, 1167, 1141
25		
30	3 7 (DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.35(s, 3H), 3.81(s, 3H), 3.90(s, 3H), 6.63(d, 1H), 7.00(d, 1H), 7.04(s, 1H), 7.33(m, 4H)	3448, 1619, 1519, 1457, 1367, 1308, 1252, 1209, 1143
35	3 8 (DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.98(s, 3H), 4.04(s, 3H), 7.46-7.57(m, 4H), 8.19-8.28(m, 4H)	3855, 1637, 1508, 1375, 1250
40		
45	3 9 (DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.37(s, 3H), 3.92(s, 3H), 3.94(s, 3H), 7.27-7.46(m, 5H), 7.85(s, 1H), 8.36(s, 1H)	3442, 1654, 1508, 1357, 1249, 1162, 1043, 858, 764
50	4 0 (DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.93(s, 3H), 3.99(s, 3H), 6.85(d, 1H), 7.45-7.59(3m, H), 7.72(d, 1H), 8.18-8.23(m, 2H), 8.28(s, 1H)	3450, 1619, 1522, 1363, 1324, 1217, 1155, 768

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5	4 1	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.35(s, 3H), 3.88(s, 3H), 3.94(s, 3H), 6.83(d, 1H), 7.28-7.44(m, 4H), 7.80(d, 1H), 7.91(s, 1H)	3422, 1619, 1523, 1457, 1374, 1216, 1155, 755
10	4 2	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.35(s, 3H), 3.79(s, 3H), 3.90(s, 3H), 6.92(d, 1H), 7.11(d, 1H), 7.25(s, 1H), 7.37(m, 4H), 8.37(s, 4H)	3444, 1614, 1526, 1470, 1367, 1311, 1261, 1105, 761
15	4 3	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.41(s, 3H), 3.94(s, 3H), 3.98(s, 3H), 7.34-7.36(m, 3H), 7.48-7.54(m, 2H), 7.73(s, 1H), 8.45(d, 1H)	3446, 1653, 1605, 1513, 1459, 1355, 1306, 1268, 1105, 740
20	4 4	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.41(s, 3H), 3.75(t, 2H), 4.26(t, 2H), 7.13(d, 1H), 7.29-7.54(m, 4H), 7.98(d, 1H), 8.01-8.27(m, 3H)	3448, 1655, 1606, 1534, 1458, 1372, 1318, 1262, 1100, 824, 756, 703
25	4 5	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.37(s, 3H), 3.44(s, 3H), 5.38(s, 2H), 7.30-7.63(m, 6H), 7.76(s, 1H), 8.31(s, 4H), 8.70(d, 1H)	3424, 1594, 1515, 1377, 1311, 1149, 1081, 1067, 992, 832, 770, 750, 661
30	4 6	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.38(s, 3H), 7.18-7.50(m, 6H), 7.67(s, 1H), 8.53(d, 1H)	3383, 2975, 1622, 1522, 1457, 1387, 1231, 1090, 882, 746
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5	4 7	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.61(m, 3H), 7.75(t, 1H), 8.28 (m, 3H), 8.53(s, 1H), 8.97(d, 1H)	3398, 1671, 1589, 1527, 1355, 1314, 765
10	4 8	(D <sub>2</sub> O): 6.88(d, 1H), 7.27(t, 1H), 7.55(m, 3H), 7.63(d, 1H), 8.17(s, 1H), 8.31(d, 2H)	3367, 1616, 1522, 1466, 1376, 1323, 766
15	4 9	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.34(s, 3H), 7.58(m, 4H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 8.36(m, 3H), 9.50(s, 1H)	3409, 1606, 1555, 1528, 1465, 1376, 1319, 1150
20	5 0	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 2.34(s, 3H), 7.60(m, 4H), 8.23 (d, 1H), 8.32(s, 1H), 8.40(m, 2H), 8.59(d, 1H)	3340, 1670, 1586, 1531, 1374, 1324, 765, 693
25	5 1	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 3.34(s, 3H), 5.27(s, 2H), 7.18 (t, 1H), 7.29(d, 1H), 7.45(t, 1H), 7.60(t, 1H), 7.73-7.81(m, 2H), 8.08(d, 1H), 8.20(s, 1H), 8.70(d, 1H)	3449, 1603, 1524, 1376, 1310, 990, 764
30	5 2	(DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> ): 7.03-7.09(m, 2H), 7.44-7.50(m , 1H), 7.77-7.82(m, 1H), 7.93-7.99(m, 1H), 8.21-8.33(m, 3H), 8.74(s, 1H)	3375, 2854, 1717, 1607, 1571, 1508, 1237, 768
35	The HCl salt was measured		
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Preparation Example 1

55 Oral agent containing 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (Example 35) methanesulfonate as an active ingredient

Ninety grams of the compound of the present invention were mixed with 40 g of lactose. The mixture was sieved through a No. 60 screen, and was wet-granulated with an alcohol solution containing 15 g of polyvinyl pyrrolidone. Then, 30 g of corn starch were added thereto, and these were mixed until uniform particles were formed. The mixture

5 was passed through a No. 10 screen, placed on a tray, and dried in an oven of 60°C for 12 hours. The thus-dried particles were sieved through a No. 16 screen, and mixed with 3 g of magnesium stearate. The mixture was formed into tablets 7 mm in diameter by means of a tablet making machine through compression. The tablets were treated with varnish, and talc was spread. Then, moisture absorption was prevented, and an undercoat layer was coated around the cores. Varnish coating was conducted for internal use. In order to make the tablets completely smooth, an undercoat layer and a smooth coating were further applied thereto. The thus-coated tablets were dried, and then polished to form uniform glossy tablets.

Preparation Example 2

10 Oral agent containing 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (Example 37) methanesulfonate as an active ingredient

15 A tablet was prepared from 80 g of the compound of the present invention, 40 g of lactose, 13 g of polyvinyl pyrrolidone, 30 g of corn starch and 3 g of magnesium stearate in the same manner as in Preparation Example 1.

Preparation Example 3

20 Injection containing 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (Example 42) methanesulfonate as an active ingredient

25 The compound (0.5 g) of the present invention was taken up, and dissolved in 10 ml of a 0.9 % physiological saline solution. The mixture was sterilized through filtration, and poured into a 10-milliliter ampoule to form an injection.

Preparation Example 4

30 Injection containing 2-phenyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine (Example 36) hydrochloride as an active ingredient

35 An injection was prepared from 0.3 g of the compound of the present invention and 10 ml of a 0.9 % physiological saline solution in the same manner as in Preparation Example 3.

Test Example 1: NHE inhibitory activity

40 35 The NHE inhibitory activity was measured by the following method using a pH in cells as an index.

[Method of measuring a pH in cells]

45 A rat mesenteric artery was isolated, and was loaded with a pH-sensitive dye BCECF. Subsequently, the tissue segments were mounted in a bath of an intracellular ion concentration measurement device (CAF-110, manufactured by Japan Spectral Co., Ltd.). The pH in cells was measured in terms of a ratio of fluorescent intensities through 2-wavelength excitation of 495 nm (pH-sensitive wavelength)/450 nm (pH-non-sensitive wavelength).

[Measurement of the NHE activity]

50 45 A pH in cells was shifted into an acid side through pretreatment with 20 mM ammonium chloride to activate NHE. At this time, when Na<sup>+</sup> ions were absent in an external solution, the intracellular acidosis was maintained. When Na<sup>+</sup> ions were present in an external solution, the pH in cells was recovered to a control value. This recovery of the pH in cells was ascribable to the activation of NHE. The NHE inhibitory activity of the medication was examined depending on whether or not this recovery was suppressed. The percent NHE inhibition was calculated from a change in pH (Δ pH) measured by the above-mentioned method using the following formula.

$$\text{Percent NHE inhibition (\%)} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{\Delta \text{pH} \text{ (in the presence of a medication)}}{\Delta \text{pH} \text{ (in the absence of a medication)}} \right\} \times 100$$

55

This test was conducted by the method of C. D. Foster et al. [Am. J. Physiol., 262, 31, H1651 - H1655 (1992)]. For comparison, the test was conducted with respect to guanidinocarbonylisquinoline derivatives described in JP A 6-211799 (Family: EP590455). The results of the measurements are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Inhibitory effect on NHE activity

Example No.: Test Compound	Percent NHE inhibition (%)	
	Conc. (μM)	0.1 1
2-(2'-methylphenyl)-4-guadinocarbonyl-1(2H)-isoquinoline hydrochloride (control compound)		
1: 2-phenylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	5.2	52.8
2: 2-(4'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	10.6	41.4
3: 2-(3'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	21.2	59.8
4: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	49.2	65.6
5: 2-(2'-isopropylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	29.3	42.3
6: 2-(2',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	36.4	55.3
7: 2-(3',4'-dimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	33.1	38.8
8: 2-(2',4',6'-trimethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	23.7	36.3
11: 2-(2'-trifluoromethylphenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	22.7	46.1
13: 2-(4'-fluorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	14.4	39.8
14: 2-(2'-chlorophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	28.8	34.3
19: 2-(3'-nitrophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	22.3	35.6
20: 2-(3'-aminophenyl)quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	36.2	42.2
21: 2-phenyl-3-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	1.5	45.0
22: 2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	28.9	57.9

Table 2: Inhibitory effect on NHE activity (continued)

Example No.: Test Compound	Percent NHE inhibition (%)	
	Conc. (μM)	0.1 1
23: 2-phenyl-7-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	2.8	49.8
24: 2-phenyl-8-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	8.1	50.0
28: 2-phenyl-5-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	33.7	63.3
29: 2-phenyl-6-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	0	38.6
31: 2-phenyl-8-chloroquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	12.0	57.0
32: 2-phenyl-6-chloro-8-methylquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	28.6	35.7
34: 2-phenyl-7-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	29.8	53.0
35: 2-phenyl-8-methoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	47.4	63.6
36: 2-phenyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride	53.2	69.9
37: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	70.8	84.2
39: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	3.4	41.5
40: 2-phenyl-6,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	18.3	31.0
42: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	72.7	89.1
43: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	28.0	37.6
44: 2-phenyl-8-methoxyethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	28.4	62.9

Table 2: Inhibitory effect on NHE activity (continued)

Example No.: Test Compound	Percent NHE inhibition (%)	
	Conc. (μM)	0.1 1
45: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-methoxymethoxyquino-line-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	35.0	46.5
46: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-7-hydroxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	39.3	48.8
48: 2-phenyl-8-aminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	30.6	41.7
49: 2-phenyl-8-acetylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	20.8	51.2
50: 2-phenyl-8-methanesulfonylaminoquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	46.2	66.2

Test Example 2: Effect on ischemic arrhythmia in the rat

A rat was anesthetized with pentobarbital, and the left chest was opened under artificial respiration. Then, the left coronary artery was ligated for 30 minutes. The effect of the test compound on ischemic arrhythmia was examined. The test agent was administered intravenously (i.v.) five minutes before the ligation. The arrhythmias were evaluated according to the guidelines of the Lambeth conventions [Cardiovasc. Res., 22, 447 - 455 (1988)]. The test compounds, the number of examples and the number of rats in which the arrhythmia occurred are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Effect on ischemic arrhythmia (i.v.)			
Example No.: Test Compound	Number of examples	Incidence of arrhythmia	
		VT	VF
physiological saline (control)	11	5/5	4/5
36: 2-phenyl-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine hydrochloride (1 mg/kg)	4	2/4	0/4
37: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate (1 mg/kg)	5	3/5	0/5
42: 2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate (1 mg/kg)	4	2/4	0/4
VT: ventricular tachycardia VF: ventricular fibrillation			

Test Example 3: Toxicity test

The test compound was administered to a ddY-strain male mouse, and the toxicity was examined. The test compound was administered intravenously (i.v.) in a dose of 100 mg/kg, and the toxicity was evaluated in terms of mortality of mice after 24 hours of the administration (number of specimens: one group consisting of 3 mice). The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

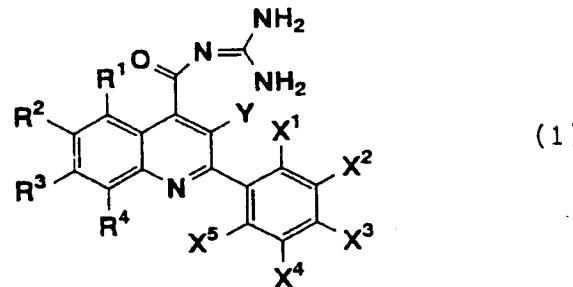
Result of toxicity test		
Example No.: Test Compound		Mortality (%) 100 mg/kg (i.v.)
42:	2-(2'-methylphenyl)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoline-4-carbonylguanidine methanesulfonate	0

Effects of the invention

As mentioned above, the compounds of the present invention have a strong inhibitory effect on NHE activity, and these compounds are quite useful as an agent for preventing or treating diseases caused by enhanced NHE activity, such as hypertension, arrhythmia, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, arteriosclerosis, diabetic complication, cancers, fibrosis, cardiac hypertrophy or prostatic hypertrophy. Further, these compounds are useful as an ingredient of a protective solution of internal organs cut from the body for transplantation or internal organs transplanted and as a diagnostic agent for diseases in which NHE activity is enhanced.

## Claims

30 1. A quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative represented by formula (1)



wherein

50 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a nitro group, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and containing a terminal alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkylsulfonylamino group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or an alkanoylamino group having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

55 X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup> and X<sup>5</sup> are the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a nitro group, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and containing a terminal alkyloxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or

a trifluoromethoxy group, and

Y represents a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, wherein one or two of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> represent an alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

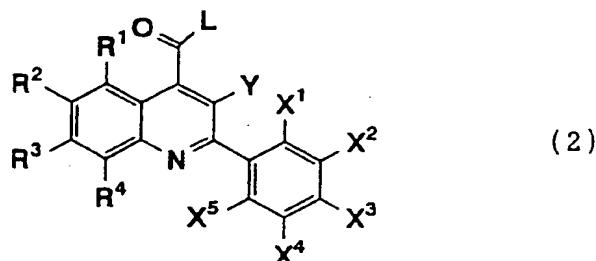
3. The quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents a methyl group.

4. The quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 2, wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents a methyl group.

5. A process for producing the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative of claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, which comprises reacting a quinoline-4-carboxylic acid derivative represented by formula (2)

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wherein

30 L represents a hydroxyl group, or a leaving group that can easily be substituted by means of a nucleophilic reagent, and  
 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>5</sup> and Y are as defined in formula (1) with guanidine.

35 6. A pharmaceutical composition containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

7. A Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger inhibitor containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

40 8. An agent for treating or preventing hypertension, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

9. An agent for treating or preventing arrhythmia, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

45 10. An agent for treating or preventing angina pectoris, reperfusion arrhythmia and myocardial infarction caused by ischemia, ischemic arrhythmia, organ disorders caused by ischemia and reperfusion, cerebral ischemic disorders, cerebral apoplexy and ischemic diseases of limbs and peripheral organs, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

50 11. An agent for treating or preventing diseases caused by cell proliferation or hypertrophy, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

55 12. An agent for treating or preventing organ disorders caused by ischemia in surgical operation or transplantation of internal organs, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

13. An agent for treating or preventing diseases caused by infiltration of leukocytes, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.
- 5 14. A protective solution of internal organs cut from the body for transplantation or internal organs transplanted, said protective solution containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.
- 10 15. An agent for diagnosis of hypertension, diseases caused by cell growth and diabetes through inhibition of a  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  exchanger, said agent containing as an active ingredient the quinoline-4-carbonylguanidine derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as mentioned in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4.

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European Patent  
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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 96 10 1831

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
Y,D	EP-A-0 590 455 (HOECHST) * abstract; examples *	1,6	C07D215/52 A61K31/47
Y	EP-A-0 112 776 (RHÔNE-POULENC SANTÉ) * page 38; examples *	1,6	
Y,D	EP-A-0 622 356 (SUMITOMO PHARMACEUTICALS COMPANY, LTD.) * abstract *	1,6	
A	WO-A-94 26709 (FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.) * abstract; example 3 *	1,6	
A,P	DE-A-44 15 873 (HOECHST A.G.) * page 11 *	1,6	
D	& EP-A-0 682 017	-----	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
			C07D A61K
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
BERLIN		11 June 1996	Frelon, D
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			